## AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

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At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned. Having anafe various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Kurope, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients.) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

agers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Lo Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkaville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrube, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hur

purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundrad feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

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Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large codar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast from, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the waterworks is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cura of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

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JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARBER, ZENAS NEWELL.

New York, March, 1851.

mar 24\_

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EW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE OF MEDICINE OF The March number of this well east of the Collateral Sciences for March, 1851.—The March number of this well east of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of overtan tumor, in which death resulted from entero-peritonitis arising from a novel cause, illustrated by a plate; remarks on tetanus, by Exra P. Bennet, M. D., of Connecticut; rupture of bladder, by J. Kneeland, M. D.; reports of heapital cases, by F. D. Lente, M. D., and others of much interest by Drs. Sweat, Church, and Star.

The Foreign and American Medical Korks, &c.

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direction to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

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Charles M. Nanry, John Nicolson. mar 22—

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Cut and Wrought Nails, Locks and Latchets
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Milliners can supply themselves with every article in ORTERS AND JOBBERS, 58 LIBERTY STREET, Nev

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Milliners can supply themselves with every article in seir line, at about the cost of Importation or Auctionices. Many of our goods are manufactured expression our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or

ow prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety
Silks and Satins for Bennets Rich Hat and cap bloomets Silks and Satins for Bennets Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Mu Thread, Brussels Valenciene, Silk, and Lisle Th

aces
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Silk Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
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A full assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers
With American Artificial Flowers

With a large variety not mentioned above.

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ney by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24— SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, TOOLS,

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PROUTY & MEARS Patent Highest Premium Self-sharpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money roturned. Four Highest Premiums awarded to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1850. Also, Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

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Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety.

among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium Straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Ox Yokes and Bows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Expanding and Extra Cultivators, Harrows, Snathe, Scythes, Concaved Hoes, Spring tempered Cast Steel Oval and Square tined Manure and Hay Forks, Pruning Shears and Chiesis, Beach and Rar Shear Repairing Pecies and Castings, Peruvian, Patsgonia and Prepared Guano, together with a complete assortment of Grass, Garden, and Field Seed, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 104 ½ Market street, Phils. mar 24—4f which may be found Harvey's superior Pre

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For the American Telegraph. THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS. A Patriotic Poem. BY PLUTARCH PUFFER.

BY 20.—His Excellency and Suite arrive at Harper
Ferry; with the notable events consequent thereupon,

XXIX. Now the mighty whistle's scream Startled echo! Is't a dream? In a corner of the car, Trembling, rose the Chief of War!

XXX. Some declare the soldier chief, Frighted, ran away; in brief, When lady-brave the musket fired, Ran, and to the car retired, It empty stood; and like a mouse,

He found a cosy corner there, And slept, use!! the lively air XXXII.

By whistle blown up-roused him straight: But basely do they fabricate, Who fell so poor a tale. And I Proclaim it to the world they lie.

XXXIII.

I do not besitate to say
He was afraid—be silent, pray.
Afraid of accident, that might

XXXIV. "For if the gun had not been tried-Perhaps it hadn't?-who'd decide? And if the gun should burst!"—And so In dread and pity did he go!

So full of people was the town, He found no place to sit him down, Then, weary, sought the empty car: And this the truth of Chief of War.

XXXVI.
The whistle woke him—he had slept—
The President about him wept, And Sandy, who is quick in tears; And Banker's pompous self appears xxxvn.

To have let fall a drop or two, Though richer drops than I or you Could ever weep, for I've been told That where they fell they turned to gold!

Nor must I lady-brave forget : Her bosom heaved-she could not speak-She came, and offered him her cheek. XXXIX Meanwhile, the tidings circled round: "Hurrah! the Chief of War is found!"

And now the cannon boomed along, And shouted long the happy throng! XL. Like foam upon a stormy sea, Scarfs, 'kerchiefs leapt tumultuously; Like carthquake in a mountain land,

The crowd moved on, dark, wild and grand XLI. The cars advanced, and as they went, Oh, blandly smiled our President! And lady-brave looked flerce, and he Who had been lost was full of glos!

XIII. And, bowing, with his hands together, Stood Sandy, as in showery weather A goose, that seems to pray the skies: "Rain influence, and adjudge the prize! XIIII.

To overflow the rising joys,
Banker scattered 'mong the boys
A pocket-full of coin. They say,
The papers mentioned that, next day!

(End of Part Second.)

## AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

The American Consul at Havana. Having copied into our columns many allu ions to the conduct of this gentleman on the occasion of the execution of half a hundred of his countrymen, and subsequently, we deem it no more than just to give place to his defence,

[From the Republic of this morning.] OUR CONSUL AT HAVANA. We have received the following letter from ALLEN F. Owen, esq., our Consul at Havana and submit it without comment to the consideration of his countrymen: CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, )

Havana, September 16, 1851. To the Editor of the Republic.

Six: In your weekly issue of the 28th ult., you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot

here on the 16th ult. I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any thing in behalf of the unfortunate men who met

I reside about four miles from this place, and not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had me with Lopez to this island in the steame Pampero. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing; that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interprisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the Governor and Captain General, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at lea

est enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I

would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient ser-A. F. OWEN.

We purpose making a few comments here, taking his paragraphs in consecutive order.

1. We have invariably refrained from commenting upon Mr. Owen's conduct, in the hope that he would be able to explain, to the satisfaction of his countrymen, his omission to

2. Upon reading his defence we do not feel so free from doubt on this subject.

3. This paragraph is ridiculous and absurd. The times were exciting; all Cuba was alarmed; the Cuban military in large numbers were in pursuit of the Americans; their arrest was hourly expected; and sick or well, the American Consul should have been in Havana at all hours, prepared to act in a moment, should an emergency arise. But since he did not choose to do so, is it possible that he had no person in his employ, no friend, no one to repair to him promptly with the information? Is it possible that no American or other person at Havana thought of summoning the American Consul at a moment when the lives of fifty of his countrymen were to be summarily sacrificed? Did the authorities and the people of Cuba hold him in such contempt as totally to forget that our country had a representative at Havana? Was there another person within ten miles of Havana who did not know of the wonderful events in progress there? It all looks improbable. But, on arriving in town at ten o'clock, he heard that "the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor where they were, to the place of execution." Now, we admit that this was tolerably hurried work, though some of our most moral and elevated contemporaries are shocked at our saying so. But let us proceed.

4. His excuse for not acting then was, that it was too late; but he has the shameless effrontery to acknowledge that he made no effort whatever to see the prisoners. If this be a defence of Mr. Owen by himself, we would like to see so

wonderful a story as his confession would prove! 5. He tells us: "It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the Govprisoners had then been executed!" Now this is too despicably drivelling and contemptible! Twenty thousand soldiers and Creoles had witnessed the butchery of fifty-two brave, gallant, and worthy men; their remains had been dealt with as though they were so many slaughtered swine; the populace and soldiery of Havana were gloating over the infernal scene; the streets of the city were thronged with triumpharman treatments. In the captain General has may receive this. The Captain General has ant demons, carrying trophics in their hands; "joy pervaded all classes," as the Spanish acthe American Consul sent to the palace, and consideration.

learned that the prisoners had been executed!!! 6. This is a triumphant conclusion from the foregoing facts!

of the utmost concern, of the most active patriotism, benevolence, and humanity?

8. He fills the measure of his infamy, and casts himself into a still lower pit of loathsome debasement, by daring to solemnly declare before God that it was not in his power to have an interview with the prisoners, "or to have done any thing on their behalf."

This defence by Mr. Owen of himself is all that was needed to prove him guilty of con- says: duct so vile and base as to render him worthy the execrations of his countrymen and of mankind. He is either the most abject and craven of men, or the most docile and pliant tool that ever obeyed a master's behests. There are proofs of this, and they shall be given.

Let us first give place to the following, which will explain itself :

HAVANA, September 11, 1851. To the Editor of the Republic:

Having been requested by a very large porion of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition to write to their friends, informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a circular, and I have now the honor to address you this at the which was recently suppressed by order of the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly so on the first day, and accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sydney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who which means he improved in a very great de-The charge of indifference to the dreadful subsequently provided for the Germans in the forfeited all claim upon society? Did not the

condition of such a number of men, the bitter- same manner that the English Consul had pro-

vided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th instant, at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off—for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for; and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my ut-

cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners; and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren; and also to many American friends who without which my efforts would have been barren; and also to many American friends, who
contributed not only money but personal effects.
I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularizing of a few apparently invidious, and I
will therefore cite but two who are connected
with the press; these are Mr. White, of the
New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the New Orleans Picayune. To these
gentlemen, in company with many others, much
praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits, and a sum of money wherewith to pur-chase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off; they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to day allowed them at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all remany of them wrote of their homes. They are ceived a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy; on this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they re-

was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan, and myself visited them before day; they had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the government, each man had a pea-jacket, a woollen shirt, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot; and on board ship were placed for their use eight hundred and twenty-five pounds of chocolate, two boxes of tobacco, two barrels of vinegar, and some small tobacco, two barrels of vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of seven hundred and thirty-five dollars was placed in the hands of Captain Ortiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German So-ciety gave Capt. Ortiz one hundred and thirty-six dollars for the Germans, and several perafterwards that I sent to the palace of the Gov-ernor and Captain General, and heard that the in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring prisoners had then been executed!" Now this a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their

may receive this. The Captain General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendcounts assured us; and yet it was then that ants and jailors have treated them with much

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf, through the American minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate ac-7. The charge of indifference is a falsehood couchment of the Queen will afford a most adand a calumny! Of course it is. Who now vantageous opportunity to grant them all a free dare say otherwise? Have we not the proofs pardon; and the liberation of three here would nduce us to suppose that a like boon might be I have the honor to be, respectfully, your

> The Republic and the Intelligencer, of this morning, enter into a brief defence of the President and the Consul from the allegations con-

very obedient servant,

tained in the foregoing circular. The Republic "Not having the pleasure of any further acquaintance with the writer than we derive from the letter itself, we cannot be so unjust to Mr. Owen as to give circulation to its injurious implications, without stating that the authority, as far as we are concerned, is to all intents as

if it were entirely anonymous." We have no acquaintance with Mr. Thrasher, and never heard of him before; but his circular contains prima facic evidence of its truthfulness, and that it has emanated from a humane and benevolent man. Its declarations are, moreover, confirmed, or at least strengthened, by the statement Mr. Owen has vouchsafed to make. The Baltimore American, however, of this morning, states that the writer is the editor of the Faro Industrial, a Havana newspaper Captain General.

The Republic proceeds to reason upon the probabilities of Mr. Thrasher's statements as relates to Mr. Owen, and concludes that they must be erroneous because it is improbable that difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The "a gentleman so intelligent as Mr. Owen could British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, esq., did have drawn the inferences attributed to him from the proclamation of the President," &c. Before that proclamation was made, we could them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, gent as Mr. Fillmore could have permitted its gent as Mr. Fillmore could have permitted its publication.

The following paragraph from the Republic is significant of the views and policy of the Administration on this subject :

"After the illegal enterprise, however, had been consummated, and when American citicontinued to visit them twice daily, taking them zens were in prison in a foreign country, small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by different state of things had arisen. gree their situation. He took up a subscription they all guilty because they were accused? among the English residents for the purpose of And if taken all in flagranti delicto, were they providing extra clothing for those who were cut off from the sympathics and the pardoning British subjects; and the secretary of the Ger- power of their Government? Is not a governman society, in consequence of receiving a let-ter from Capt. Schlicht, went to see them, and to interfere in behalf of offenders who have